THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1768.

TO EVERY FREEHOLDER IN THE PROVINCE.

...na ratio, et ſapientia boni civis, commoda civium ... et omnes *æquitate eadem continere.*

TULLY DE OFFICIIS.

T

...this letter, which perhaps, to ſome, may ... extraordinary, is this. Three bills were brought ... to the houſe laſt aſſembly, which deprived three pariſhes of *members*; without any *crime* being laid to their charge, or without their being conſulted, whether they were *willing* to part with a right, which no power *could* take from them, without the utmoſt violation to every member of ſociety; as it ſtruck the conſtitution to the very heart. And as the ſalvation of all our liberties depends upon its immediate repeal, I ſhall beg leave to explain the matter to you.

I do not mean to throw the leaſt reflection upon any member of that aſſembly. The three gentlemen who promoted the bill, muſt know, that I cannot mean to caſt any ſlur upon their character. No man has a better opinion of their heads, and, what I value infinitely more, the integrity of their hearts; but, while they thought they were promoting the public good, they did not reflect, that they were aſſuming a right the aſſembly had not, and were *deſtroying* that very power which ſent them there. I mean no offence to any man; but no conſideration under heaven, ſhall prevent me from ſpeaking of the bills with the deteſtation they deſerve.

The reaſons the aſſembly went upon were theſe: The *right of repreſentation ſtows from an act of aſſembly*, and *the power which gives may take away*.

That the three branches of government may make any law, and that the journals of the houſe afford precedents for their juſtification, I muſt beg leave to differ. The *right of repreſentation* is what *every* freeholder is entitled to, and which exiſted before a houſe of aſſembly could be choſen: From this right they owe their own exiſtence.

The conſtitution of parliament, as it is at this day, ariſes out of the *Saxon* inſtitution; and the *feudal* ſyſtem brought in by *William* the Conqueror. The firſt principle of both theſe inſtitutions was, that no *freeholder* ſhould be taxed without *his own conſent*. This gave every one a right to attend *in perſon* when a tax was to be raiſed; but the *Normans* had excluded all the lower kind of people, to the meaneſt villeinage; and, by that means, they were excluded from the council of the nation. However, as they grew induſtrious, they became worthy the notice of their Sovereign; he altered the nature of their tenures, and, by making them the immediate vaſſals of the crown, they became FREEMEN. As ſoon as the King had done that, the conſtitution received them with open arms: He could not tax them without their *own conſent*; and every member of a borough, every freeholder of a county, had the ſame right to attendance, as the firſt Baron of the realm. It was both a duty and a right: It was a duty the King might demand, as being tenants of the crown; it was a right he could not with-hold from them, as he could draw no money from them without their approbation.

The defect and narrowneſs of the original plan pointed out the remedy: for, ſo many men to aſſemble together, would not only breed confuſion, but be pernicious to many of them, as they were poor.—For this reaſon, the boroughs, cities and counties had repreſentatives given them, choſen from among themſelves, to act *in their ſtead*; and from ſuch *ſmall* beginnings the houſe of commons had its riſe. To trace out the regular changes in this ſyſtem would be both uſeleſs and tedious. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that although the charter of *John* provides, no borough or ſhire ſhall be taxed without their repreſentatives in common council aſſembled, they were not *regularly ſummoned* until *Edward* the firſt; nor were they *ſeparated* from the Lords, until the time of *Edward* the third; who likewiſe gave them a ſpeaker; and from that period, they have been regularly ſummoned, except when ſome of our Kings have thought proper to lay parliaments aſide. From this principle then, that all the property of FREE ſubjects ſhould be repreſented, before they could be aſſeſſed, the *houſe of Lords*, the *houſe of Commons*, and the *convocation of the Clergy*, date their origin.

The power of appointing the *number* of repreſentatives, was lodged in the hands of the King: but when once *he* granted, it was not in his *power* to recall. Nay, the right of repreſentation is ſo *inherent* to property, that my Lord *Coke* expreſſly ſays, "a charter granted with "exemption of parliament is againſt law." The reaſon of this was, the commons being obliged to pay their members, many of the boroughs being very poor, were glad to be exempted from a duty which bore hard on their purſes. *Bedo* and *Newberry* offered to *ſurrender* in *Henry* the fifth's time. The commons would not *ſuffer* them to ſurrender; but exempted them, from attendance, and many others: For we find that, as ſoon as the lower houſe came to be of great importance in the ſtate, they *reſumed* this right: Four boroughs did, in the reign of *James* the firſt, according to *Hume*.

A ſenator, who acts upon principles ſuitable to his character, ought to be extremely cautious from *whence* he draws his precedents; and from the conqueſt to the revolution there are ſuch contradictions in the regulations of the ſtate, ſuch an eternal ſtruggle for *prerogative* and *liberty*, that a man may find arguments for almoſt any thing he pleaſes.

The tyranny of the *Norman* Princes, who were bullies and uſurpers; the violence of the Barons; the diſputes of the houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*; the pride and haughtineſs of the *Tudors*, who *trampled* on THE CONSTITUTION, and directed the nation by courts of *civil law*; the folly, bigotry and madneſs of the *Stuarts*, and whole nation, during the civil wars; gives ſuch a vague and unſettled appearance to our conſtitution, that it hardly appears like common ſenſe. It is every thing; and it is nothing. And yet,

If our aſſembly had conſulted the journals of *Great-Britain*, and the practice of the mother-country, which ought to have directed them; even theſe turbulent times, when the ſword decided, while the laws were aſleep; when there is ſcarce a *privilege* which an Engliſhman enjoys at this day, but was *wreſted from him by force*; will not afford ONE precedent, to juſtify bills which tend to *ſubvert* the freedom of elections—that corner ſtone of the conſtitution; that Palladium of our liberty; which could not be taken down, without expoſing the people to be a *prey* to their own repreſentatives.

I will explain myſelf—You may remember, *Gentlemen*, how nobly your aſſembly behaved, when *Mr. Beaſe* interfered with regard to the election of one of your members. They inſiſted upon being the ſole judges of theſe things; becauſe if once a governor *exerted* a right of that ſort, HE might prevent any member from taking his ſeat, who was obnoxious to him.

I am ſorry to ſay it: *Your own members*, by theſe bills, have the *ſame influence* over you, and your rights and properties depend ſolely upon their pleaſure. For, if they can lop off *one* member, they can *annihilate* a pariſh: And if a member of any particular place ſhould be *diſagreeable* to the *leading men* of the houſe, THEY will have nothing elſe to do, but to *deprive* you of the right of voting, and carry your members to *Upper Santee* or *Poſt's*.

There is an abſurdity in the bills, which muſt ſtrike the brain of a Cracker. It is this: That your *repreſentatives*, who, with regard to legiſlature, are mere inanimate clay, until the breath of life is blown into their noſtrils by *your votes*, ſhould be able, as ſoon as they entered the walls of the State-Houſe, to deſtroy the rights of *thoſe* who ſent them thither.

The houſe have a right to regulate, to extend elections; they are the only judges of the qualifications of their members: But, when once a place has obtained *the power* of ſending a *certain number* of members, to take care of their privileges; no power in the ſtate can alter it. A *free* government cannot exiſt with ſuch a power; it opens a way to one continued ſcene of A. balance of members will be the eternal topic; and I will foller Garth, if ſome men, whom I could name, have not the idea ſtrongly in their weak imaginations: An equal trimming of pariſhes will be bellowed in our ears,—and "of "REFORMATION they will make *damn'd work*."

The forfeiture of charters is ſuppoſed to juſtify this proceeding; but it will only make it more contemptible. *Quo warranto's* never were attempted, but in the reigns of the worſt of princes; by the advice of the worſt of lawyers. They never did it with impunity; and the vengeance of the nation has generally overtaken the kings who *ſuffered* it, the judges who *adviſed* it, and the miniſters who *executed* it.

As to *Charles*, and *James* the ſecond, of execrable memory. The one had laid aſide parliaments, and the nation had no opportunity of reſtreſſing themſelves; he died in good time, the meaſure of oppreſſion was full, and in all probability he would have been ſent to *Breda* again; and he confeſſed his fears to his brother. With regard to the other, the nation not only, by one grand effort, drove him out of the kingdom, but they cut him and his family off for ever from ſucceeding to the throne.

After the Revolution, the corporations were reſtored, by an act, which declared the proceedings ARBITRARY and ILLEGAL. The *records* were raiſed, and the judges were conſulted upon theſe two points, "Whether charters COULD be forfeited, or ſurrendered"

Chief juſtice *Holt*, and two or three others, declared they might. The reſt of the judges denied it. I leave *Holt*'s character to the lawyers; but he had been bred up under the *Stuarts*, when a judge muſt have ſubmitted to the dictates of his ſovereign, or loſe his place: He had not ſhook off the complaiſance of thoſe days. Yet, all the *united reading* of the *Bench* could find but *three* caſes, on which they could ground their opinion. ONE was, the *ſeizing the monaſteries*, by *Harry* the eighth: A judge, who had a grain of honeſty or modeſty, would have been aſhamed of *that* precedent. The other TWO were from *Dyer's* reports. Many of the lords proteſted againſt both; becauſe *Coke* had declared the *one caſe* not to be *law*; and the judges themſelves, in the reign of *Charles* the firſt, had declared the *other* not to be *law*; and at the ſame time reſolved, that "a corporation, by ſurrender, *could* "*not diſſolve itſelf.*" Indeed there is an abſurdity in the doctrine of forfeiting and ſurrendering, which muſt ſtrike every man of candour. All the rights and privileges of a corporation, are *annexed* to the *place* itſelf; the *inhabitants* may commit treaſon, the PLACE cannot.

So of repreſentation. It is not *perſonal*, but belonging to *the freehold* itſelf; and from my being in poſſeſſion, my right is derived: Let me forfeit it, whoever ſucceeds to it, enjoys the ſame rights. But what is all this to the purpoſe?

Suppoſing the caſes were the *caſe* of law. The PARISHES have committed *no crime*. And if their *members* had been permitted to conſult their conſtituents, they would have SCORNED becoming dependent on *thoſe*, who cannot act but by *their conſent*.

The *Houſe of Aſſembly* is independent of the other branches of government; and the *people* have a right to be *equally* independent of their *own members*, who are the creatures of their will. But, if this power, of SHIFTING MEMBERS, is allowed of, what right have they which is worth enjoying?

I will ſuppoſe a caſe; which may be thought extravagant: It is not more ſo, than the bills themſelves. Let us ſuppoſe then, ſeveral of the *leading men* in the houſe, finding a card, to the electors of *Gooſe Creek*, in theſe words: "*Gentlemen, we took from you two of your* "*members* LAST *aſſembly. We deſire, for the* ENSUING *aſſembly you* "*will chooſe Mr. Curry of* Congaree, *Mr. Turner of* Saluda, *and Mr.* "Gibſon *of* Peedee: *If you* DO NOT, *we will deprive you of* ALL "*your members, and give your right of voting to thoſe who are more com-* "*plying.*" How could the pariſh help itſelf? On my conſcience, out of regard to *my* rights, I ſhould ſay, they were the *two thief* gentlemen in the world, and ought to be elected.

It is true, the temptations of wickedneſs are not yet introduced into *our* government. But, as we are likely to become the richeſt province in *America*; and if the King ſhould determine to limit the *number* of members, to what they are at preſent; ſome miniſter, a CENTURY hence, may think a certain *influence* over the LEADING members, may be a better way of drawing money, than making uſe of thoſe *Caſuiſts in Red*, who are but bunglers in politicks, and, like their great anceſtor *Alexander*, more apt to cut the Gordian knot than unravel it. I ſay, if *ſuch* a ſcheme ſhould take place, this province will be conſidered as a Weſtern borough, the *rotten* part of the continent, and you the people miſerable.

Theſe bills *ſubjugate* you to your own members. Perhaps, in theſe virtuous times, it will only cauſe ſquabbles about members, that may create *heart burnings* at firſt, and ſomething *worſe* in the end: But, if ſuch a ſcheme ſhould take place, your money will be taken from you *whether you will or no*: Theſe bills give the *leading men* in the province a power of *packing* a houſe.

While ſuch a rod hangs over your head, you are SLAVES. If *they* deſire it, you *muſt* chooſe whom *they* will appoint: If you will not, you ſhall not have the *right of chooſing*.

The only way you had to keep your members honeſt, was, to have a power of turning them out when they behaved amiſs. But now, they have turned the tables upon you, and may turn *you out*, to graze with the beaſts of the field. The whole hiſtory of your mother-country does not afford *one* inſtance of the kind. It is a ſoleciſm in politicks.

The few inſtances of an attack upon the *right of repreſentation*, have always flowed from the UNJUST *prerogatives of the crown*, in the worſt of times. And a majority of *eight* and *forty* members, of an infant colony in *America*, has done what the *Commons of Great-Britain* NEVER *did*, nor ever can do, CONSTITUTIONALLY.

Gentlemen ought to be aſhamed to grope in dark ages, for Precedents, to deſtroy the LIBERTY *of the* SUBJECT. Neither *Prerogative* nor *Liberty* was then ſettled. At the *Revolution*, both were defined; and their ſacred right of *Freedom of Elections* was *one*. If the houſe had endeavoured to find a precedent from *that period*, theſe bills would have harrowed up their ſoule; and perhaps they would have been k—'d out of the houſe.

In the affair of the city of *Edinburgh*, for the murder of *Porteus*, a bill was brought in, to deprive that city of its guard, and *Alexander Wilſon* of a right of holding any place. It was *oppoſed* by the Duke of *Argyle*, as *deſtructive* of Liberty. My Lord Chancellor *Hardwicke*, who paſſed it through all the meaſures of a court, upon all occaſions ſaid, "had a bill been brought in for breaking their Charter, diſſol-"ving their corporation, or taking from them their *Right of Repreſen-*"*tation*, that would have been ſtriking at *eſſentials indeed*." But, Sir *John Barnard* ſpoke plain:——"This Houſe ought to ſhew as much "reſpect for their conſtituents, from whom they DERIVE *their right* "*of ſitting here*, as they would do to their own repreſentatives them-"ſelves. While the Houſe are judging of one of their *own members*, "they are judging their *own privileges*; but while they are judging of "the *Rights and Properties of their Conſtituents*, they are judging of "*what is not their own, but what they have* IN TRUST." This was the language of the two Houſes, when they were ſpeaking of a city which had dipt itſelf in blood, and had oppoſed the government; nor can the united wiſdom of the whole province, find ONE example, without ſome *crime* being *alledged*, for ſuch an ARBITRARY proceeding, even in the Crown; for I have already ſaid, the *Houſe of Commons* never did *execute* a thing of this kind. And here are *three* pariſhes treated *worſe* than REBELS! who were as innocent as the members themſelves.

They are bills that ſtrike with horror. And if *other* bills are to extend to other pariſhes, *your own aſſembly* will ſtamp upon the front of every FREEMAN—SLAVERY in capitals—and LIBERTY, like aſſaſſinated *Ceſar*, may muffle herſelf up in her mantle, and overwhelmed with ſhame, grief and remorſe, ſhe will ſink down in the arms of Oppreſſion.

The mode of appointing members in this province, being different from what it is in *England*, has been the means of puzzling the laſt aſſembly. The *Right* ariſes from the ſame ſource as in our mother-country; from the CONSTITUTION, and the NATURE of *Freehold*. The King has a right of appointing the number of members; and He delegates it to the three branches of government in the pro-vince. Now, he *cannot* delegate an authority he has not himſelf. He cannot *curtail* the Houſe of Commons of ONE of its members; He therefore cannot delegate that authority to the aſſembly here; unleſs ſome HUME *his* Grace ſhall find out *other* prerogatives for the *American Subject*, different from thoſe exerciſed in *Great Britain*. He may diſſolve the whole Houſe, if he pleaſes; ſo he may delegate that authority to your Governor. And if he does not think proper to recall his orders, for the limitation of the number of your members, it is not in the power of *this government* to relieve *that grievance* of the RACE INHABITANTS.

A *Freedom of Elections*, is the hinge on which the *Liberty of the Subject* turns: And if once the members are allowed to meddle with the *Rights* of the Electors, LIBERTY cannot exiſt.

That the inhabitants of the upper part of the province have *a right* to be *repreſented*, he muſt be a BRUTE to deny; nor can any public tax be taken from them, with juſtice, until members are allowed. But *Majeſty* ALONE can relieve them; and it was a very extraordinary ſtep in the laſt Houſe, to *ſhake* the CONSTITUTION to *the very foundation*, becauſe they were uneaſy.

Perhaps the orders for limiting the number of members, are as *pernicious* as any that have been given on the continent; and perhaps it has eſcaped the notice of every individual.

With regard to *thoſe* who think the three branches of government can enact *any law*, I ſhall obſerve, *if this point was once fixed*, GREAT-BRITAIN would be as abſolute as *Turky*; and that, whenever it is attempted, the parliament will run the riſk of incurring the hatred and reſentment of the nation. And, that the powers of government are reſtrained, by *Magna Charta*, and our NEW CHARTER, the *Bill of Rights*, obtained at the Revolution.

The old ſturdy Barons, who had wreſted the *Conſtitution* from the graſping hands of *Prerogative*, as often as it was violated, bound *themſelves*, their *Sovereign*, and *Poſterity*, by THAT Charter; for they provided, "whatever ſtatute ſhould hereafter be made *contrary* to "any ONE article of *that* Charter, ſhould be null and void."

The Patriots of the Revolution followed their footſteps; and after enumerating the *true* ANCIENT and *indubitable* rights of the people of *Great Britain*, amongſt which *Freedom of Elections* is one, they "declare the ACTS IMMUTABLE; and that all miniſters whatſoever "ſhall ſerve their majeſties, and their ſucceſſors, according to the "ſame, *in all Times to come.*"

And every King binds himſelf by his Coronation-Oath. Indeed this doctrine, is as abſurd as the bills we are complaining of.

The HOUSE OF LORDS repreſent the Peerage. They cannot give up the *rights annexed* to it, and which belongs to *their Poſterity* as well as themſelves.

The COMMONS repreſent the people. Their *rights* are declared. They are choſen to *preſerve*, not to *deſtroy*. And if, influenced by any other motive than the *public good*, they ſhould attempt a *Subverſion* of the ſtate, *Rapin* ſhall tell you what is to be expected. "It is certain "the inſtitution of Parliament is very advantageous to the Kingdom, "being the *only ſupport* to the LIBERTIES *of the people*; who, "*without that*, would long ſince have ſunk into SLAVERY: But "it cannot be denied, theſe aſſemblies become ſometimes very danger-"rous, when influenced by FACTIONS; accordingly, it has often hap-"pened, that inſtead of procuring the good of the realm, they have "produced confuſion, and the ſubverſion of the ſtate. At ſuch times "the evil is harder to be cured, as what is done by the Parliament "is ſuppoſed to flow from *the unanimous conſent of the whole nation*. For "this reaſon, it rarely happens that this evil can be remedied, but by "means as *violent* as thoſe made uſe of to produce it: From whence "generally ſpring *civil wars*."

The whole hiſtory of *England* ſhews, whenever government followed the intereſt of the people, the people waited their motions. But, whenever it went a whoring after its own imaginations, the people made uſe of that ſtrength God had put into their hands, and *oppoſed* oppreſſion, from *whatever quarter* it came.

But it is worth obſerving, how this doctrine of *delegated power* had its riſe.

Before the old nobles had deſtroyed themſelves, in the diſputes between the two houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, they had oppoſed every encroachment of the CIVIL LAW. The crown had endeavoured to introduce it, on account of the *imperial edicts* which favoured *Prerogative*; the clergy, on account of the canons which ſecured *our* matches the church; and ſometimes the lawyers, in favour of the crown. The barons always took huff, and declared, "it never ſhould be admitted "into government." And it was this *civil law* that gave riſe to their memorable reply, "*We will not ſuffer the laws of the land to be* "CHANGED." But the moment *they* were deſtroyed, the *Tudor* family made the crown *abſolute*, by riding on their ruins.

Harry the ſeventh eſtabliſhed the STAR-CHAMBER, for civil affairs. *Harry* the eighth erected the HIGH-COMMISSION court, for eccleſiaſtical affairs. And both theſe were managed by the CIVIL LAW. If any one dared an attack on *government*, the *Star-Chamber* laid hold of him: If another ſaid any thing of *religion*, the *High-Commiſſion* biſſed him. And, with theſe two engines of tyranny before their eyes, *no man* could ſpeak, but as he was *directed*. And THEN it was, that the parliament was neither more nor leſs, than a *vehicle* to convey the *dictates* of the ſovereign. And THEN it was, that *Bacon* boldly and roundly aſſerted, that, "a *parliament* could do ANY THING:" And the Phariſees of the long robe have echoed it ever ſince, as *beſt ſuits their purpoſes*. And *Coke* himſelf, although an honeſt judge, who had all the law of the land in his ſkull, yet he was as *mute*, as if he had never exceeded the rank of a pettifogging ſolicitor. He was a *courtier* by *intereſt*, and a *patriotic* ſpeaker thro' *reſentment*; and had ſhifted ſides ſo often, that *James*, the grand ſchoolmaſter of the nation (as he ſtiled himſelf) and the *Solomon of Scotland*, darted one of his *wiſe* ſayings at him, "That *Coke* was like a cat; let him fall ever ſo often, he always "fell on his legs;" I ſay, this great lawyer, when he *defines* a parliament, it is downright bombaſt, if *we conſider the times he wrote in*.

They are playing tricks with us; and all they meant by the immenſe power of parliament, was no more than the power of the crown.

The great ſtateſmen of *Elizabeth* ſpeak the *ſame language*: And it is *impoſſible* it can be conſidered in any *other light*; for the language of the crown to parliaments, contradicts the lawyers, and gives us a moſt contemptible idea of a power, which was eternally checked and bullied, whenever it *dared* to exert itſelf.

The truth is, the CONSTITUTION lay faſt aſleep, in the muſty volumes of neglected books. And when the *patriots*, in the days of *Charles* the firſt, *dragged* the LIBERTY *of the* SUBJECT, from libraries and obſcurity, into open day-light, ſo as to dazzle the eyes of the ſovereign himſelf—the *Lawyers* no longer conſidered the aſſertions of the *two praiſes* of the law; they could not bear the *flaſh* of LIBERTY: They turned tail; they let the *unlimited power of parliament* go to the devil, if it would; and ſtuck to the unlimited power of *prerogative*. [*See* HAMPDEN's *Caſe*.]

However, the COMMONS were aſſiſt and ſtrong enough to *ſupport* their own cauſe; and they *never relaxed*, until ALL thoſe *foreign powers*, which had buried the ORIGINAL conſtitution, were deſtroyed, and the *diſpenſing power*, *ſtar-chamber*, *high commiſſion*, *divine right*, *paſſive obedience*, *non reſiſtance*, and JAMES THE SECOND into the bargain, took ſhipping for *France*; from whence God grant they may *never* return; at leaſt, that they may never be SMUGGLED into this province, for they are CONTRABAND goods.

After the revolution, the *ſame factions* came into vogue. The *wiſeſt* found the eaſieſt method of doing buſineſs was, to gain an *influence* over the houſe; and the *people*, this thing their intereſt was neglected, would ſhew an uneaſineſs: Upon which this doctrine, of *ſubmitting to the determination of their repreſentatives*, was again preached up, and I believe never yet ſubmitted to implicitly.

I beg pardon for the digreſſion. And now return to the third and laſt reaſon, the *journals of the houſe*.

There can be no doubt, as to the *internal regulations* of the province, the houſe may enact what laws they pleaſe; provided they be *conſiſtent* or *conſiſtable*, agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms of the mother-

of Great-Britain. But with regard to the CONTSITUTION, and the LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE, derived from that constitution, it is not the production of the province; it is of *British* growth entirely, and in every time; and by *that charter* which *grants it* to the people, the legislature are *prevented* from destroying it.

The CONSTITUTION is as much above the reach of an act of assembly, as mount *Ossa* is to a *mole hill*. Every LEGAL act bows with reverence to that *sovereign* of government. Our charter declares, *no law* shall *destroy* the right of any freehold; and, if my memory does not fail me, this argument was brought against the encroachment of Mr. Beale: Yet these bills *destroy the right of every freehold* in the three unhappy parishes.

Whenever any dispute arises about the CONSTITUTION, no precedent can be *valid*, but what is drawn from *that government* out of which *our own* is taken. And if FIFTY precedents were to be found in the Journals, we can only draw one unfortunate conclusion from it, that neither age nor experience has discovered, to *our* senators, *an encroachment*. I will go further, *an usurpation*, which is totally subversive of *the liberties of the people*, and gives to *a few principal men* an opportunity of becoming ABSOLUTE over the *rights and properties of the whole province*.

With regard to the mother country, it must be confessed, that although no president can be found, of a *house of commons* depriving *their electors* of a right of voting, yet it has been attempted; and it is worth our notice.

When *Charles* the *second*, with his *Cabal*, had determined to become as absolute as any prince in *Christendom*, he raised such a spirit of bigotry and faction in the nation, that the court and country party would have ventured at least as far as the gates of Hell to thwart one another. The house was in one continued uproar! Complaints of spitting in one another's Faces, hustling, giving challenges, cuffing, clapping their hands on their swords; nay, they once trampled on the mace, to prevent the speaker taking the chair, when the house was on a committee and the members all by the ears; I say, when they had raised themselves to so *decent* a pitch of behaviour, a part of *such men* as composed *such a House*, took the advantage, when not above an hundred and twenty members were present, of attempting to *destroy* the lesser boroughs, who were under the influence of the crown: Yet a *Majority* could not be found, *wicked enough*, to overturn the constitution, in order to shew their resentment to their sovereign.

The other attempt came from a more dignified quarter; and I believe gave rise to our Bills, not considering the situation of the *two Countries* were widely *different*, and the cases not *parallel*, even if the measure was either honourable or practicable. The STATUE-*Commune* was brought into the house supported by LOCKE, whom he quoted, recommended to the members, and from whom he took the hint of the *intended reformation*, and, after exclaiming most bitterly against the rotten part of the constitution, *as he called it*, insisted upon *amputation*; because, the philosopher *Locke* said, so good a work would be submitted to by society; and because, the lawyer *Bacon* said, a parliament could do ANY THING; and because, having the affection of the nation and the people dogging his heels, could he *wheedle* the house, the thing stood fair for success. The house did not choose to trust the *affection* of the nation; and would have nothing to do to the *philosopher*, the *lawyer*, nor the GREAT MAN, and the scheme perished in the womb.

With all due submission to this *fallen angel*, the amputation was too near the *heart*; and, considering he had so often insisted on the *Majesty* of the people, the attempt was a little *outrageous*: And perhaps, if it had been attempted, a mortification would have ensued, which all the state-physicians could not have stopped: And perhaps he might have *felt* the same mortification: And perhaps it was one of the most whimsical notions that ever entered the head of a *wise* man. And here it is well worth observing, that when this guardian of the realm stood up, in all the radiancy of the favourite of heaven before his fall, in the defence of the freedom of representation in *America*, he boldly declared, he knew the constitution as well as any man in that house; and notwithstanding he had frequently been obliged to the researches of Mr. *Grenville*, in *law*, yet he would turn his back upon no man on this subject, and was willing to dispute it, point by point, against any who would oppose him; yet, when he attempted this *atrocious* scheme, he fairly dropt that knowledge, which alone could support his cause, and meanly sought under the shield of *Locke*: May we not thence fairly conclude, his knowledge absolutely forbid the attempt? and if ever his great soul underwent an agitation, it was at this time, by his endeavouring to bring the house into a measure recommended by a philosopher, and *to avoiding to make it an act of his own* as well as he could.

If a people are determined, *like lawyers*, to make the most of their voices, all the regulations in the world *signify nothing*: It is only carrying the market from *St. James's to St. Matthew*. The only way, in such a case, is to set the clergy at them, to teach them the depravity of vice, and the charms of virtue; and even *then* I should pity the poor clergyman. When once a people are afflicted with this disease, *health* herself cannot cure them. Yet as unlucky as *Locke* was, in recommending so unusual an attempt, and with the clearest head in the world, he was puzzled when he wrote it. I shall beg leave to quote the first part of the chapter, which contradicts what he would enforce in the latter. The one could not take place in a FREE country. The other points out the duty of a *legislature over a* FREE *people*. It is the XIIIth of CIVIL LIBERTY. "Though in a constituted commonwealth, standing upon its own basis, and acting according to its own nature, that is, acting for the *preservation of the community*, there can be but one *supreme* power, which is the legislative, to which all the rest are, and must be, *subordinate*; yet, the legislative, being only a *fiduciary* power, to act for *certain ends*, there remains still, in the people, a supreme power, to remove or alter the legislative, when they find the legislative act contrary to the *trust reposed in them*: For, all power given *with trust* for attaining an end, being limited by *that end*; whenever that end is *manifestly neglected or opposed*, the trust must necessarily be forfeited, and *the power* devolve into the hands of *those that* GAVE it, who may place it anew, where they shall think best, for their safety and security. And thus the community perpetually retains a supreme power of saving themselves from the *attempts* and *designs* of any body, *even* THEIR OWN LEGISLATORS, whenever they shall be foolish or wicked enough to lay and carry on designs against *the liberties and properties of the subject*."

The people, having a power to deliver up their preservation, and consequently the means of it, to the *absolute will and arbitrary dominion of another*; whenever any one shall go about to bring them into such a slavish condition, they will always have a right to preserve what they have not a *power to part with*, and to rid themselves of those who invade this FUNDAMENTAL, SACRED and UNALTERABLE law of SELF-PRESERVATION, for which they entered into society. And thus the community may be said, in this respect, to be always the *supreme power*; but not under any kind of government, because this power of the people can never take place until the government be dissolved.

The legislature is now dissolved. And I leave it to any candid man, whether they have conducted themselves agreeable to *that power* their constituents have lodged in their hands? I have said it, and I repeat it again, I am *sure*, no gentleman had the least sinister intention in what he did. But they must excuse me if I say, no man could give his vote for these bills without becoming a *false* to the constitution, and a betrayer of *his trust*. It is big with mischief. It is accursed in its principles. It stannis in its consequences. It is contrary to our [illegible]. It is contrary to the spirit of the constitution. It is *destructive* [illegible] TY! It is contrary to the *declaration of rights*. And [illegible] to the *practice* of the *house of commons*.

The fate of this colony depends on the fa[illegible] yet, it seems, the precedent is but [illegible]. A farther massacre of members is int[illegible] may reach to the capital itself; and the *vultures* [illegible] on your carcase are hovering *all around you*.

You have now an easy opp[illegible], to save yourselves from perdition. The election is at hand, and you may, perhaps for the last time *as freemen*, look your members in the face. I would not choose one man, unless he declared in the most solemn manner to REPEAL THE BILLS as soon as the house meets. It is a sword that hangs over your heads by a *single hair*. If it is not taken down, you are not secure.—You are no longer the *free electors* of your representatives, but the *vassals of their pleasure*.

If ever a superior power should determine to crush us to atoms,—why, good night, and God bless us. But to submit to the *imperial edicts* of THOSE whom you appoint to *preserve you* freezes up the soul, even upon bare reflection. Your assembly may become, if they please, as *absolute* as the nobles of *Venice*. If you *neglect* this opportunity, you may look back on your *liberty*, as fond *Orpheus* did on his *Eurydice*; but the gates of Hell have encompassed her, and she is irrecoverable.

Upon the Printer's refusing to publish this letter without the author's name being known, he has given him full liberty to declare it to whoever may demand it. Wrapt up in the integrity of his own intentions, he is little solicitous of the event—*with regard to himself*—And in the words of honest *Gay*,

He cares not how 'tis understood;
He only means his country's good.

A FREEHOLDER, of Goose-Creek.

[illegible]

New Advertisemens.

Just imported, *in the Sloop* CHARLES-TOWN, JOSEPH DUNCAN, *Master, from* Rhode Island, *and to be sold, by*

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

At his Store on Colonel BEALE'S *Wharf:*

JAMAICA and NORTHWARD RUM; Cordials, Sperma Ceti Candles, Soap, Cheese, Apples, Onions, Potatoes, bar iron, pickled Fish in barrels; a box of Womens black Callimanco Shoes, at 30s. a pair, a chest of Bohea Tea, one Riding Chair, &c.

To be Sold,

A SMALL, but valuable Tract of Wooded LAND, containing about 61 acres, situate on Charles Town Neck, between Cooper and Ashley Rivers, about eight miles distant from the said Town, and two above the Old-Quarter-House, bounded Eastward on Madam Wragg's plantation, and Southward on lands now or late of Squire Izard. Any person inclinable to purchase the same, may treat with THOMAS LAMBOLL.

An EVENING-SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED By WILLIAM JOHNSON, On Monday the 10th of October:

WHERE young Gentlemen may be instructed in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetick, Geography, Astronomy, the use of the Globes, and all the practical branches of the Mathematicks.

FOR RHODE-ISLAND, THE SLOOP CHARLES-TOWN, *Joseph Duncan Master*,

WILL sail about the 10th of October next. For freight or passage, apply to said Commander, or NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

MR. BENJAMIN MARTIN'S ROYAL PATENT PUMP, lately imported from London, by *NICHOLAS LANGFORD*, is to be seen, at his BOOK AND PRINT STORE, next door to Mr. Dillon's in Broad-street; where the remainder of his cargo of neat and useful Books, Prints, Music, mathematical and optical Instruments, beaver hats, &c. *Cottaux de Chasse*; together with British and Irish LINENS, are continued to be sold, at an *acknowledged* reasonable rate.

N. B. He proposes, in a few days, to fix *Mr. Martin's Patent Pump* in a convenient place for working, in order that the Planters, Merchants Ship-Owners, as well the Curious, may be convinced of its superior use.

DAWSON & WALTER,

Have just imported, in the Catharine, Peter Dobson, *Master, from* BRISTOL;

A Fresh supply of WHITE PLAINS, of the best quality, green and blue dittos, some of which are an extra kind, duffil blankets, scarlet and red ditto, white and scarlet flannels, fearnaughts, serges, fine bindseys, nails of all kinds from a tack to a 20 inch spike, smiths bellows, anvils and vices of blacksmiths tools, complete; Taunton and Derbyshire ALE of a superior kind, Bristol Beer and Cyder, Bridport Canvas, window glass, paints, Delft, white stone, and brown ware of all kinds, &c. &c.

N. B. They have 50 boxes of the purest SPERMA CAETI CANDLES, to sell cheap. 6w.

Dawson & Walter,

HAVE just imported, in the Friendship, Capt. SAMUEL BALL, *from London, A large and complete* ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, *for the present and winter season*;

Among which in particular are,

FASHIONABLE broad cloths and trimmings, compleat setts of enamelled and blue and white table china, compleat setts of tea ditto; a variety of India persians, a chest of the finest byson tea, loaf sugar, by the hogshead cheap, rice hooks, deep rim'd rice sieves, &c. &c.

A proper supply of goods will be sent to their stores at DORCHESTER and MONCK'S-CORNER; where their friends may now depend on finding a good assortment kept up, and where they will be served as cheap as in Charles-Town. 6w.

THE Co-partnership of GUERIN & WILLIAMSON, having expired some time since, and no regard paid to their former advertisemens.

They therefore, for the *last time*, acquaint all those indebted to them, that unless they settle to their satisfaction, by the first of November next, they will be obliged to put all remaining accounts unsettled into the hands of an attorney, to be sued for without distinction.

September 17th, 1768.

Michie & Robertson,

HAVE just imported, in the Friendship *Capt.* BALL, *from* LONDON;

A LARGE Quantity of exceeding good WHITE PLAINS, blue and red STROUDS, and sundry other articles, which they will dispose of, on very reasonable terms, at their store in Broad-street.

To be Sold, *at public Vendue, on Tuesday the 18th day of* October *next, at the plantation on the* Cypress, *where* JACOB WESTON, *deceased, lately lived*;

ALL the Houshold Furniture and Stock, consisting of remarkable good milch cattle, some saddle and draught horses, a flock of hogs, a riding chair, and the wearing apparel of said deceased. The condition of the sale is cash for all sums under *Ten Pounds* currency; three months credit will be given for all above, paying interest, and giving approved security.

All persons having demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly attested; and all indebted thereto, are desired to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM NORMAN, } *Executors.*
WILLIAM MELL, }

To be Sold, *on Monday the 24th day of* October *next, at the house of Mr.* William Chicken, *in St. James's Parish, Santee*;

ALL the effects belonging to the estate of THOMAS JUSTICE, of said parish, deceased.

Three months credit will be allowed, upon giving security.

Those indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment by the first day of December next; and those that have demands upon the same, are desired to give them in, properly attested, to

GEORGE THOMSON, } *Administrators.*
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, }

A Few bales of WHITE PLAINS, to be sold at NINE for ONE, by *Harleston & Benneau*; who have just imported, in the Friendship, Capt. Samuel Ball, an assortment of GOODS, proper for the winter. 6 w.

DEMSON THOMAS informs me of a stray white Gelding, about 14 hands high, branded W on the mounting buttock; to which the owner must prove his property before

NATHANIEL DWIGHT, J. P.

September 14th, 1768.

To be sold, at public Outcry,

At Monck's-Corner, on Wednesday the 19th day of October *next, for five or six years credit, with approved security, and interest*:

TWO PLANTATIONS, now in one, known by the names of WAMPEE and BRICK-HOUSE PLANTATION, situate in Biggin-Swamp four miles from Monck's-Corner, containing 2460 acres, old measure, with a command of water sufficient for a dry season; about 300 acres whereof is rice land, the remainder very good high land. On *Wampee*, are a good dwelling-house, kitchen and wash house, dairy and flora house, chair house, stable, corn house, fowl house, smith's and carpenter's shops, all built within these seven years; also a barn, 63 feet by 45, with a pounding machine, that has, and will now, beat out 3400 lb. of rice a day, and is but four years old, a cart house, 30 feet by 20, one year old; likewise two straw houses, and negro houses sufficient to accommodate 70 slaves, a very good garden, paled in the best manner. The buildings are all of the best stuff, and were erected without any prospect of ever selling them.——On the *Brick House* plantation is a brick house, and sundry out buildings. My only reason for making this sale, is the bad state of my health, which obliges me to leave the province: And if the lands are sold, I shall then sell FORTY SLAVES.

Any person inclinable to purchase either the land or slaves, may be informed of their goodness by many in the neighbourhood. For further particulars, enquire in Charles Town, of Doctor WILLIAM KEITH, or, on the premises, of

JAMES KEITH.

To be Sold,

The following valuable TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of JAMES AKIN, *Esquire, deceased, viz.*

THREE HUNDRED acres of river swamp tide land, butting and bounding to the East on Waccamaw river, to the West on land of Mr. Elias Foisline, deceased, Northeast on Mr. Joseph La Bruce, and to the Southwest on vacant land: It lies about three miles from George-Town, and is esteemed inferior to none in the province for rice, corn or indico.

Five Hundred acres of high land, on the South side of Waccamaw river, supposed to be nearly opposite and contiguous to the above-mentioned 300 acres of swamp, which would suit the purchaser of the said swamp for a settlement: Its butting and bounding was on all sides on vacant land at the time it was granted (1735).

One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty acres, in three tracts, in Kingston-Township, on Waccamaw river, being good for rice, corn, and indico, bounding Northeast on Mr. Nesbitt's land, and otherways on lands of Mr. Thomas Blyth.

Six Hundred and Forty-eight acres of swamp land in Craven County, bounding West on lands formerly of Capt. Brockington, East on Mr. Nesmith's, North on Mr. Gibbs's, South on Mr. McKicken.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty acres, in Craven-County, on Sampitt-River, near George-Town, is well timbered with pine for sawing, and some planting land.

Five Hundred and Fifty acres, in St. Thomas's parish, Berkley-county, bounded on lands of the late Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, to the North on land of the late Captain Thomas Akin, well timbered with good yellow pine; also some planting land.

One Hundred acres within Williamsburg-Township, bounding on lands formerly of said James Akin, and on all other sides on land vacant. AND,

Four Hundred and Ninety-eight acres, in Black-Mingo Swamp, butting and bounding to the South on Mr. McKeithan's land, West on Capt. Brockington's, East on Mr. Nesmith's, and North on Mr. Futhy's lands.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may inquire of Mr. JOSIAH SMITH, jun. Merchant in Charles-Town, or either of us the subscribers, in St. Thomas's parish.

GEORGE SMITH, jun.
JAMES AKIN.
THOMAS AKIN.

Alexander Gillon,

HAS imported in Captains Blundell *and* Ball, *from* HOLLAND *and* LONDON;

A large Assortment of GOODS, Which he purchased from the Manufacturers, with *ready money*, and will therefore sell VERY CHEAP, for *cash* or *short credit*, at his store in Broad-street, where Mr. JOHN LOGAN lately lived.

RUSSIA sheeting and shirting, Russia canvas, gallix hollands, fine, long lawns and rouens, platilloes, royals, best German osnabrugs, Flanders tea ticking, bunts, bolting cloth, striped hollands, breast and head flowers,—a great variety of marble images, best German steel, waffle irons, stone jugs, rum cases, white, blue and green PLAINS, duffil and bed blankets, white crimson, and striped flannels, German serges, black, blue, and fashionable broad cloths, with trimmings, cambletts, callimancoes, mens, womens, girls and boys leather shoes, womens and girls callimanco ditto, mens and womens gloves, Bohea tea, at 25s per lb. black pepper,—very handsome bed furniture cottons, white bed lace, taffils and lines, mens, womens, boys and girls fashionable hats, variety of linen and cotton checks, osnabrugs and holland thread, white fustian, writing and brown paper, blue kersey, red and green bays, mens, womens, boys and girls thread, cotton and worsted hose, worsted caps and Dutch hats, surtout and great coats, pea and flannel jackets, scarlet cloaks and cardinals, check shirts, frocks and trowsers, mens and womens silk hose, silk breeches patterns, black silk figured mode, India taffaty, bombazine, ruff and collar velvet, copper tea kettles and coffee pots, chamber and kitchen bellows, steel purse rings, fall and other needles, best silver pattern water plates and dishes, hard pewter dishes, plates and basons, broad and narrow hoes, broad and falling axes, shutter bolts, rice mill gouges, hooks and hinges, crutch handle and socket spades, coopers adzes and bowels, hand, cross-cut and whip saws, drawing and shoe knives, smoothing, jack, and long plains, gimblets, rice sickles, carpenters and lathing hammers, coopers compasses and crow hooks, grid irons, fleelyards, tap and burg borers, rat traps, cotton and wool cards, curry combs, tea and house bells, squirrel chains, sad irons, chizzels, gouges, augers, plane irons, carpenters compasses and squares, iron crows, powder, shot and bar lead, best Oronoko and shag tobacco, salad oil, French and Spanish olives, capers, walnuts, anchovies, Durham mustard, rum, sugar, wine, salt, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, By OTHNIEL BEALE,

A TRACT of 500 acres of LAND on the East side of South-Edisto River, granted in 1715 to CHARLES HART, one of the Lord Proprietors Deputies.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue on Tuesday the 26th day of October, 1768, in St. Stephen's parish, at the house of Messrs. Macaulay *and* Chisholm, *near Murray's ferry*;

THE perfonal eſtate of Mr. JAMES DAVIS, deceaſed, conſiſting of three NEGROES, ſome black cattle, ſome houſhold furniture, &c. The ſale to begin at XI o'clock in the forenoon. And the conditions will then be made known. NICHOLAS RAY, Adminiſtrator.

Charles-Town, September 22, 1768.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, on Wednesday the 21ſt inſtant. A dark bay GELDING, 14 hands high, ſix years old the laſt ſpring, branded on the mounting buttock I N, and on the off ſhoulder I. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to me in Charles-Town, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward.

JOSEPH VERREE.

Two Thousand Pounds, TO be LET, belonging to the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

WHITE HALL, July 12.

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Lord High Chancellor; the first Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the Lord President of the Council; the first Commissioner of the Admiralty; his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer; the Lord Bishop of London; the Surveyor and Auditor General of his Majesty's revenues in America, for the time being; together with Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyson, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinson, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for promoting trade, and for inspecting and improving his Majesty's Plantations in America, and elsewhere. And his Majesty has thought fit to direct, that Wills Earl of Hillsborough, one of his said principal Secretaries of State, shall duly attend the meetings of his said Commissioners.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Charles Phelps, Esq; the Office of Provost Marshal General of the Leeward Islands in America, in the room of William Janssen, Esq; deceased.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Henry Beckles, Esq; the Office of his Attorney General of the Island of Barbados, in America, in the room of Jonathan Blenman, Esq; deceased.

New Advertisements.

Charles Town, Sept. 26, 1768.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 3d instant, a white indented SERVANT LAD, named BRUNSWICK CUMBERLAND PERRY; about 16 years old, well made, and of a darkish complexion, has brown hair, and wore a fustian coat and breeches when he went away.

It is supposed he is gone towards the back parts of the province. Whoever will deliver him to me, or give information, so that he may be apprehended, shall be paid a reward of TEN POUNDS.

ROGER SMITH.

Who has to dispose of, cheap, a dozen of neat and strong English Walnut CHAIRS, with horse hair seats, lately imported.

For LONDON,

(To sail the 7th of October)

The Ship FRIENDSHIP,

Samuel Ball, jun. Master;

Lying at *Boak's* Wharf.

FOR Freight of light Goods, or for Passage, having good Accommodations, apply to said Master on board, or to JOHN FORBES, & Comp.

ACCOMMODATIONS for THREE GENTLEMEN to Lodge and Board. Apply to WILLIAM MASSEY.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Charles-Town LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be holden at the Library-Room in Union-street, on Wednesday the 5th of October next; when and where all the members of the said SOCIETY are desired to attend at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour the president takes the chair, agreeable to the rules. *By order of the president,*

JOHN COLCOCK, *Secretary.*

To be hired, by the Month or Year.

A YOUNG NEGRO GIRL, who can sew, and is very handy about a house. Enquire of

AARON LOOCOCK.

Charles Town, August 31st, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the proprietors of Lands and Low Water Flats, or trustees for any such, on which the Fortification Line is built, from Granville's-Bastion to the wharf of Thomas Lamboll, Esq; THAT WE, the Commissioners appointed for valuing such lands and low water flats, are ready to receive their claims; and therefore desire every one, who has not been already satisfied, to give in the same, and to shew their rights and titles, to either of us, as soon as possible, in order that their damages may be ascertained to the best of our judgment.

ISAAC MAZYCK.
GABRIEL MANIGAULT.
BENJAMIN SMITH.
JOHN SAVAGE.
THO. SMITH, (Broad-street.)

To be Sold,

A TRACT of LAND, situate on Long-Bay, in Craven county, containing 1157 acres, old measure, more or less, butting and bounding eastwardly, partly on Mr. Wickham's land, and partly on Long-Bay; southward on Mr. William Balloon's; northward on Mr. Charnock's land; and to the west on vacant land; late the property of George Rivers. Said land is esteemed very good for corn and indico. For further particulars, apply in Charles Town, to

JOHN EDWARDS, & Co.

THE Subscriber will sell his valuable PLANTATION at *Stono*, containing 1976 acres, for Four Pounds, Five Shillings per acre round, with the crop of Rice, Corn &c. thereon growing included, any time between this and the first of November ensuing.

FRANCIS YONGE.

N. B. One or two years credit will be given, upon having good security, and paying interest from the day of purchase.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 26.

THE people in the back settlements of this country, we hear, are now perfectly quiet, having almost thoroughly expelled the dangerous sett of horse-thieves and vagrants that were becoming formidable amongst them; and they will probably continue so [his honour the Lieutenant Governor's proclamation of the 3d ult. having had a very good effect] until the important crisis of the next *General Election*, which takes place throughout the province on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY NEXT WEEK; or, until the *Meeting* of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, when, they say, they will, in a CONSTITUTIONAL way, not only have their Grievances *heard*, but also *redressed*, so far as it may appear to be in *the power* of the legislature. But,

The disturbances in North-Carolina have not subsided. According to our last accounts from the back counties in that province, dated the 16th instant, his excellency Governor Tryon was then there, and to proceed from Salisbury to Orange county the 2nd instant, but not likely succeed; the people seeming almost unanimous, in refusing to submit to any laws that appear to them *oppressive* or *unconstitutional*.—Farther particulars must be deferred 'till our next.

We hear, that His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu, governor of this Province, and his Lady, will return from the Northward by land, and may be expected here about the middle of November.

Since our last, Mr. Paul Townsend, and Capt. Simon Tufts, are returned from the Northern provinces: and a number of passengers are come from London with Capt. Bail,

Last Friday night died, Capt. Henry Richardson, of this town. And,

Last night died, Mrs. Anne Howarth, the wife of Col. Probart Howarth, commander of Fort Johnson—as universally regretted *dead* as esteemed *living*, by all her friends and acquaintances.

Marine List.

Sept.	Arrivals at Charles-Town.		*From*
20th.	Ship Chas. Betsey, Geo. Duncan,	St. Augustine	
	Scooner Polly, Jeremiah Newton,	Providence	
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Augustine	
21st.	Sc. Thos'good, George Brown,	St. Augustine	
22d.	Ship Friendship, Samuel Ball, jun.	London	
	Br. Phœnix, Michael Dodsworth,	Honduras	
	Sl. Charles-Town, Jos. Dafoe,	Rhode-Island	
25th.	Scooner Patty, Paul Preston,	Pensacola	
	Scooner Isabella, John Duncan,	Georgia	
Sept.	Sailed		*For*
23d.	Scooner Betsey, Tho. Melenm,	Providence	
	Remain windbound or cleared.		*For*
	Ship Pr. Frederick, Tho. Thompson,	Falmouth	
	Snow Nueva Fortuna, J. Vidall,	Gibraltar	
	Sloop Providence, James Goss,	Falmouth	
	May sail (or be loaded) this week.		*For*
	Brigt. Savage, John Dickinson,	Montserrat	
	Brigt. Nancy, George Minshall,	Dominica	
	Scooner Mary, John Doran,	St. Augustine	
	Sc. Thos'good, George Brown,	St. Augustine	
	Sc. Diamond, Tho. Diamond,	St. Augustine	
	Scooner Polly, Jeremiah Newton,	Providence	
	Scooner Sally, John Mills,	Georgia	
	Sloop Isabella, Andrew Hampton,	Pensacola	
	Sloop Hawke, Joseph Emerson,	Boston	
	Sloop London, Nath. Butterfield,	Dominica	
	Sloop Duke of Lancaster, D. Lamb,	St. Kitts	
	Sloop Montagu, Richard Todd,	Jamaica	
	Entered out, besides the above.		*For*
	Ship Friendship, Samuel Ball, jun.	London	
	Ship Apollo, William Gelston,	Dominica	
	Brigt. Philadelphia Packet, Jr. Taylor,	Bristol	
	Vessels not entered out.		
	Ship Cygnet,		
	Ship America, John Rainier,	London	
	Ship Fame, William Thornton,		
	Brigt. Lydia, John Heywood		
	Scooner Algonda,		
	Scooner Pedee, John Pickton,		
	Scooner Lindo Packet, John Fisher,		
	Sloop Rainbow, Nathaniel Saxon,		
	Sloop Little Anthony, Tho. Forbes,	St. Kitts	
	Arrivals from this Port.		At
Ship Union, William Coombes,			*London*
Ship Fair American, John Minshall,			*Liverpool*
Ship Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowsley,			*London*
Ship Hamilton, Robert Potter,			*Cowes*
Brigt. Jenny, Robert Eson,			*Glasgow*
Brigt. Britannia, Francis Williams,			*Cowes*
Brigt. James & Ann, James Dodd,			*Lisbon*
Brigt. Jane, John Smith,			*Leith*
Sloop Sally, Jeff. Hunt,			*New York*
Arrivals from other Ports.			

From GEORGIA. *The Britannia Dean, at Cowes.*

From NORTH-CAROLINA. *Fraser, Hall and Lowther, at Boston. The Joanna, Cushing, at London. The Sally, Whitewood; and Hope, Barter, at Poole. The Brothers Auld, at Hull.*

From PROVIDENCE. *The Polly, Thompson, at New-York.*

Vessels entered at BRUNSWICK, *in* NORTH CAROLINA, *from the 15th of August to the 10th of September. The Patience, Ward, from* Philadelphia. *The Rachel, Goddard, from* Georgia. *The Susanna, Hopkins, from* Antigua. *The Francis McAuley; and the Rebecca, Elder, from* Martinique. *The Charming Polly, Cray, from* Jamaica. *The Mary, Spark, from* Madera.—Cleared in the same time. *The Caesar, Bating on for* London. *The Hannah, Brown; and the Elizabeth, Scott, for* Plymouth. *The American Soldier, Holland, for* Piscataqua. *The Dobbs Callander, for* Boston. *The Charming Hannah, Williamson, and the Linnet, Allen, for* Grenada. *The Lord Hyde, Taylor, for* St. Kitts. *The Patience, Ward, for* Philadelphia. *And, the Resolution, Lambert, for* Hull.

Advertisements.

A Quarterly Meeting of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, will be held, on Tuesday the 4th day of October next, at the house of Mr. *Elsha Poinsett* in Charles-Town; where the MEMBERS are desired to attend, precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

By Order of the Society,

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

September 17th, 1768.

To be sold by the Subscriber,

AN excellent TRACT OF LAND in Kingston Township Waccamaw, containing 900 acres, with a navigable creek running thro' one end of it. About one third of the land is good swamp for Rice, the rest is good for Indico and Corn; and part well stocked with lightwood.—Apply to the Printer hereof, or

JAMES L. RICHARDS, at Stono.

General Post-Office, Chiefs Head, July 15, 1768.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT His Majesty's Packet-Boat the GRENVILLE, commanded by Capt. JOHN GAYLARD, will sail for *Great Britain*, on Tuesday the 11th of October next; and that His Majesty's MAILS be closed at this Office in the Evening of the 10th.

By Order of the D. Post-Master General.

PETER TIMOTHY, *Surveyor.*

To be sold by the Subscriber,

(And may be entered on immediately.)

THE pleasant inland PLANTATION, on the South side of Ashley-River, whereon I lately lived, being only two miles and a quarter from a good landing on said river, and 17 from Charles-Town. It contains 300 acres of good rice, corn and indico land, with a small crop of rice, corn, peas and potatoes upon it, (and about 100 bushels of oats, if the purchaser chooses) also a large orchard, well stock'd with most kinds of fruit trees: The improvements upon it are, a good two-story brick house of 3 rooms on a floor, with a cellar, and piazzas the whole length on each side, store rooms, dairy room, and almost every other necessary building: There is also a good dam of water for making indico. Four or five years credit will be given, if desired, paying the usual interest. Whoever has a mind to purchase, may treat with me on Ashley-River.

ISAAC LADSON.

Peter Leger, & Comp.

HAVE JUST IMPORTED in Captain Taylor, *from* BRISTOL;

A Large Quantity of WHITE PLAINS, which were purchased by a good hand, immediately from the Manufacturers, and to be sold very reasonable, at their stores at Ashepoo, and in Charles-Town. (3 w.)

Charles-Town, September 15, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby (for the last time given) to all persons any wise indebted to the estate of the late Mrs. MARY WITHERS, That unless the same is settled and paid off on or before the 20th day of October next, they will after that day, find their accompts, &c. in the hands of *Charles Pinckney*, Esq; to be sued for without distinction or further notice;—and all those who have any just demands thereon, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, by the above day, in order to be paid.

JOHN CALVERT,
Attorney for the Administrators.

ABSENTED himself in June last, from the scooner MARY, JOHN DORAN Master, a negro fellow named

BROMLEY,
ALIAS,
CHIPPENHAM;

He is about five feet nine inches high, strait and firm made, thirty-two years of age, and speaks good English: He had on when he went away, a seaman's jacket, trowsers and check shirt. He is well known in Charles Town and Wando-w, having sailed a considerable time with Captain Henry Richardson. Whoever will deliver him to the warden of the work house, shall have a reward of FORTY POUNDS currency, and reasonable charges.

THOMAS SHIRLEY

JUST IMPORTED, by

Wilson, Coram, Wayne & Co.

In the Dolphin, Captain Simblett, from LONDON, *and the Lloyd, Captain Pocock, from* BRISTOL;

A Large and compleat Assortment of *East-India* GOODS; which they will sell on the lowest terms, for Cash, or the usual Credit, at their store the corner of Broad-Street, near the Watch-house;

They have also a few pipes of choice old London Madera WINE, Kenton's old PORTER, in barrels and bottles, Bristol and Dorchester BEER, Bar Iron, shear moulds, Oronoake and Roger's best cut TOBACCO, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the co-partnership of WILSON, CORAM, and comp. are requested to settle their accompts, on or before the 20th day of October next.

RUN AWAY the 16th June, from Mr. THOMAS GADSDEN, (who had that day bought him at Vendue, from Mr. Robert Wells) a black Fellow, named JAMES, six feet one inch high, well made, a little wall-eyed, formerly belonged to Mr. John Glover, who was shot on Broad-River, and since to Mr. Kershaw, at the Pine-Tree, and as he can read and write, may possibly forge his own pass; he had on a short blue jacket when he was bought. Any person that will deliver him to me in George-Town, or to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, with all reasonable charges from Mr. *Thomas Godfrey* in Charles-Town, of

t. b. c. t. f. THOMAS GODFREY.

John & William Baker,

HAVE just imported in the Polly & Betsey, Capt. Brewton, from LONDON;

WHITE and blue PLAINS; which they will sell on reasonable terms, at their store in Tradd street, the opposite corner to Messrs. *Downes, Jones, & Company.* 6 w.

To be Lett, or Sold,

THE brick TENEMENT in Elliott-street, where Mrs. Broughton lately lived.—Enquire of GRIFFITH & CARFY or JOHN HUGER.

THOMAS LOUGHTON AND ROGER SMITH,

HAVE just imported, in the Ship LIVE OAK *and* LIBERTY, *from* BRISTOL;

A LARGE Quantity of white and coloured PLAINS; which they will dispose of very reasonably, at their Store opposite the General Post-Office.

To be Sold,

A PLANTATION called THEBAIDOS, containing 2080 acres, bounding to the eastward on Wright's river, to the westward on Henry Laurens, Esq's. to the northward on a road leading to Shuter's hill, and to the south on land of Jermyn Wright and Wright's river.

A plantation called Shuter's-Hill, containing 556 acres, bounding on Henry Laurens, Esq; and on Mr. James Sanders.

A tract of land on Savannah river, containing 220 acres including Rochester Ferry.

A plantation on Savannah river called the Cypress, containing 600 acres; in proper order for planting immediately.

A plantation called Cane Savannah, containing 600 acres, in proper order for planting immediately.

A tract containing 1282 acres, on the easternmost Forks of Saltcatcher river, adjoining land of Joseph Butler.

A tract on Pedee river, containing 600 acres, bounding to the west on said river, and on land of Samuel Masters.

A plantation on Steven's creek, near Augusta, containing 300 acres.

Also four two-acre lots in the town of Dorchester, known by the numbers 3. 4. 9 and 10.

The above lands in quality and situation, are inferior to none in the different parts of the province where they lie.

By an exact survey, it appears that the land on Savannah river, are not within the supposed lines of the barony formerly granted to Mr. Wat-r.

Persons inclined to purchase, may apply to THOMAS LEIGH, or PETER MANIGAULT, Esqrs. in Charles-Town, or to

JERMYN WRIGHT,
CHARLES WRIGHT.

CARNE & WILSON,

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Ship POLLY & BETSEY, *Capt.* BREWTON, *from* LONDON;

A FRESH supply of DRUGS, Chemical, Galenical and FAMILY MEDICINES, warranted genuine;—As formerly of PICKLES, Spices, Loaf Sugar, brown and white Candy, Bohea, and a tub of fine hyson TEA; which will be sold reasonably at their store on the BAY.

Where also may be had, by appointment of the Patentees, all Dr. HILL's MEDICINES, to which are added, the Tincture of Spleenwort, and Golden and Spredin de's stomach Pills, and Le Leivre's Benume-de-vie.

They have a few Prints of Mr. WILKES, elegantly finished, to dispose of.

THE Corner STORE, COMPTING-HOUSE and CELLAR, at present in my possession, is TO BE LETT, and may be entered upon in August next.

THOMAS LOUGHTON SMITH.

Who informs all persons indebted to *BRUNTON & SMITH*, who do not forthwith settle to his satisfaction, that they will be sued for without further notice.

WHEREAS some trifling persons have made it their excuse, that they did not know where I lived, as I had left the house to Mr. James Riddle, or they would come and settle with me; that this is to acquaint the Public in general, that I still live in said house, and am to be spoken with by any person or persons having business with me; and I would recommend to all persons any way indebted to me, to come and discharge the same, without further trouble.

JAMES McCLENACHAN.

July 28th, 1768. [J. 1.]

Carne & Wilson,

GIVE notice, to all persons, without distinction, indebted to them, either by bond, note, or book-debt, which already are, or may soon become due, that they discharge the same immediately, their co-partnership being near a close, and there being an absolute necessity to settle said concern. Those in town will be waited upon by one employed for that purpose alone; and their country friends who have had their accompts transmitted to them, are requested to take the first opportunity of settling and paying off the same in Charles-Town.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon immediately.

THE HOUSE wherein the subscriber now lives, at the top of Broad-street, opposite to Arthur Middleton, Esq. Enquire of ANDREW LOAD, or

THOMAS ELFE.

RUN AWAY in May or June 1767, a negro fellow, belonging to the estate of Thomas Drayton, Esquire, deceased, named CAPTAIN, about the age of fifteen or twenty, country born, tall and slim made, bow-legg'd, and of a yellowish complexion, very sensible and artful. TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS reward will be given to any one who will deliver him to the subscriber in St. Luke's parish, or to the warden of the work-house; and a further reward of FIFTY POUNDS (to be paid on conviction of the offender or offenders) to any one in case of his being harboured by a white person; and twenty-five pounds for the like information should it be against a negro, by

STEPHEN DRAYTON.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS,

FOLLOWS the FACTORAGE BUSINESS by himself, and hopes for a continuance of the favours of his friends, as he will endeavour to give satisfaction to all who may please to employ him. He also hopes for the continuance of those Gentlemen's custom, who have had their business done at the wharf, who may depend on the same diligence and constant attendance, as formerly. [3 m.]

ONE might be apt to think by Mr. Champneys's advertisement, that GEORGE LIVINGSTON was actually dead: but God be thanked the case is not so: he is still in the land of the living, and steps forth to inform his friends and the public, that he is in some measure able to do BUSINESS. He thanks the gentlemen that were so kind as to employ him in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS when alone, and while he has been in partnership with Mr. Champneys, and hopes that as he always endeavoured to give satisfaction, they will yet be pleased to favour him with their business: they may assure themselves of the two principles that constitutes the GOOD FACTOR, namely FIDELITY and PUNCTUALITY. He propose s doing his business on Mr. Champneys's, formerly Mr. Simmons's, wharf.

To be sold, by public Outcry,

On the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of October next, in Conformity to the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM HALL, *deceased:*

Part of his REAL ESTATE, viz.

ALL that Lot of Land whereon he lived, fronting to the Westward on Old-Church or Meeting-street, and to the Eastward on New-Church-street continued, formerly the property of Mr. Isaac Brunett.—For the convenience of purchasers, it will be divided into different sized lots. A plan of the whole may be seen, by applying to the Executrix or Executor.

NUMBER I.

Which is the South part of the lot fronting on Old Church-street, and joins lands now or late the property of Capt. John Bull, will contain 30 feet in front, and 130 feet in depth.

NUMBER II.

30 feet in front, and 131 in depth.

NUMBER III.

32 feet in front, and 133 in depth. On this lot is a good brick building, wherein the deceased lived.

NUMBER IV.

Contains 36 feet in front, and 136 feet in depth.

NUMBER V.

40 feet in front, and 142 in depth. This is the Northernmost lot, fronting on Old-Church-street, and will have the advantage of an alley and a canal, leading from Old to New-Church-street;—the canal is navigable for boats.

No. VI. VII. & VIII.

Front on said alley.

NUMBER VI.

Contains in front 33 feet, and 138 feet in depth.

NUMBER VII.

33 feet in front, and 103 feet in depth.

NUMBER VIII.

33 feet in front, and 89 in depth.

NUMBER IX.

Is fronting on New-Church-street Continued, and joins the aforesaid alley and canal to the Northward, whereon is a new two story wooden building, very elegantly finished, with every convenience necessary for a family—It is at present in the occupation of James Shirving, Esq; at the yearly rent of £. 400.

At the same time and place, WILL BE SOLD,

ALL that piece or parcel of LAND situate on the East side of New-Church-street, joining lands of John Izard, Esq; to the South, and part of said deceased's estate to the North: It contains in front 41½ feet, and in depth about 44 feet. There is on the land a single story brick building (with a Dutch roof); it is divided into two tenements, which lett for £. 320 per annum.

There is also remaining unsold, a few articles of the PERSONAL ESTATE, which will be disposed of the same day, and at same place, viz.

A CANOW and sails, a House and Chair, a Cow and Calf, a set of cypress Sills, framed together, about 30 feet square; a number of Sashes, Shutters, Sills and Head-pieces of cypress for 20 windows; some inside Door-frames, Cellar windows; Shewells Timber, Cypress, &c. &c.

The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

SUSANNA HALL, *Executrix.*
GEORGE SHEED, *Executor.*

THE subscriber having a larger body of LAND on the river Savannah than he can cultivate, will dispose of Five Hundred acres of TIDE SWAMP on the said river in this province, all swamp land, except a few hills for settlements. The land is part of what was formerly own'd by Mr. Champernown Williamson, and needs no other recommendation than, that whoever inclines to purchase, should view it. It joins land belonging to John Rutledge, Esq; and what makes this tract more valuable, a causeway might be made out to the high land. Enquire of

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, at Winyaw, containing 500 acres: Also a PLANTATION in St. Thomas's Parish, containing 200 acres. For further particulars enquire in St. Thomas's Parish, of

JOHN COMBE.

For SALE,

PART of a LOT of LAND in Charles-Town, containing 43½ feet front upon Archdale-Street, and 233½ in depth, joining to the East on lands belonging to George Cohun; to the South on lands belonging to the Independent Congregation; to the North on lands belonging to the Dutch Church. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to JAMES FISHER.

TO BE SOLD, OR LETT,

And entered upon immediately,

THE TENEMENT next to Mr. ISAAC HUGER's in Elliott street. Enquire of said Mr. Huger, or

GRIFFITH & CAPE.

SALES by the Provost-Marshal.

On Thursday the 29th day of September instant, WILL BE SOLD, *at public Vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:*

A PLANTATION or TRACT OF LAND, containing 600 acres, situate on Savannah-River, on Stevens's-Creek, bounded on all sides by land vacant at the time of the original grant; late the property of GEORGE BUSSEY, deceased, and sold under execution.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION or TRACT OF LAND, containing 250 acres, on the Northwest Fork of Long-Cane Creek, bounded to the Northeast by lands of George Parks and Thomas Adam; to the Southeast by vacant land; to the Southwest by land of Arthur Patten, and to the Northwest by vacant land; late the property of GEORGE PARKS, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provost-Marshal.*

On TUESDAY *the 6th day of* OCTOBER *next, WILL BE SOLD, at public Vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town:*

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing 350 acres, situate in Amelia-Township, butting and bounding to the Southeastward by land surveyed for William Ballentine and Frederick Napper, and part on vacant land, the other three sides by vacant land: Late the property of WILLIAM KELLY, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *Provost-Marshal.*

John Benfield,

At his Store in Tradd-street, lately occupied by BENFIELD & JONES, and opposite to Messrs. *Mansell, Corbett & Roberts,*

HAS FOR SALE,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

OLD Jamaica, Windward Island, and Northward RUM, by any Quantity—Madera WINE, by the Dozen or Gallon—Cherry BRANDY—old Batavia ARRACK, and sundry other LIQUORS——Ship Bread—Water Bread, at 35 s. per Keg—loaf and Muscovado Sugar—Mould and dipt Candles—extraordinary good Vinegar, &c. &c.

N. B. He continues to carry on the BROKERAGE BUSINESS; is much obliged to those Gentlemen who have already favoured him, and hopes to merit further Encouragement. 6 w.

THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

GIVES this public Notice to ALL persons indebted to him on bond, mortgage, note, or otherwise, That he will have occasion for all the money due to him, by the first of January next; he hopes none will require longer indulgence, and gives this EARLY NOTICE, that those concerned may provide in time.

To be Leased for a Term of Years, or SOLD,

(And may be entered upon the 18 day of February next.)

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, in St. George's Parish, near Beach-hill, containing Eight Hundred and Fifty acres of Land; the greatest part of which is fit for Rice, Corn, or Indico, under proper dams, and hath a reserve of water, sufficient to flow at least one hundred acres of Land. On the premises are, a good dwelling house, barn, and other convenient out houses, also a good pounding machine.

DANIEL BLAKE.

WHEREAS the co-partnership of WARING & SHEPHEARD is expired, and they are desirous of closing their affairs very shortly, they therefore request the favour of all those indebted to them to make payment, or settle to their satisfaction, by the first day of January next.

N. B. The books of the said copartnership will be kept at Messrs. RADCLIFF & SHEPHEARD's store, opposite the Lieutenant-Governor's.

THE subscriber intending (God willing) to depart this province with his family some time in the spring to reside in England, will dispose of his plantation at Goose-creek, consisting of 927 acres of land, one hundred of which is as good tupelaw swamp as most in the province, with reserves of water nearly sufficient to flow the whole, the rest good oak, hickory, and pine land, whereon is an exceeding good three story brick house lately put in compleat repair, with four rooms on a floor, most of which are either wainscotted or papered, with every convenient out-building necessary on a plantation.

LIKEWISE two lots of LAND in Ansonburgh near Mrs. Guerard's, each containing 62 feet front on George-street, and 318 deep. Any person inclinable to treat for either, may apply to

[3 m.] JOHN CHANNING.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS by an Act of Assembly lately passed, Commissioners are appointed to cause a CHANNEL or CANAL to be cut from the west end of Broad-street, in a direct line to low-water mark on Ashley-river; twenty-five feet wide, and of a sufficient breadth, at the end next to Broad-street, to receive two Schooners, and of depth sufficient for the passing of vessels not drawing more than six feet water; and to cause good and substantial banks or causeways to be raised on both sides thereof. THEREFORE,

ANY person or persons willing to undertake the said work, agreeable to the terms of the said Act; and also to procure the said canal to be piled in on both sides with palmetto posts, are desired to give in their Proposals for the same forthwith to the subscriber, as the Commissioners are desirous the work should be begun as soon as may be.

WILLIAM SAVAGE, *one of the Commissioners.*

JOHN JILFOIL, intending to depart this province by the first vessel for England, desires all persons who have any demands against him, to bring in their accompts to DAVID WISE, Sadler, the corner of the Beef-Market in Broad-street, and on the 4th of October they will be discharged.

N. B. A good SHOP with one room above, a back Store, and a good Lodging Room, to be lett. Enquire as above.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, who is a good washer and ironer, and can cook, To Be Sold. Inquire of

JOHN REMINGTON.

Just imported, in the Brigantine NANCY, GEORGE MINSHALL Master, from *LIVERPOOLE*:

A LARGE QUANTITY of exceeding good WHITE PLAINS, bought from the Manufacturers for ready money;—a large assortment of Irish shirting and sheeting LINEN, with a choice quantity of osnabrugs, and a few pieces of brown sheeting, also bought for ready money in Dublin;—a great variety of checks, drawbays, and cotton velvets, womens and girls neat everlasting and callimance shoes and pumps;—also an assortment of womens and childrens leather ditto;—a quantity of exceeding good loaf sugar, very cheap by the hogshead or single loaf, for ready money;—several very fashionable complete table sets of Queen's or cream colour wares, a few hogsheads of assorted Delft ware;—a small quantity of Cheshire cheese, in good order; with salt, beer, and many other useful articles, too tedious to enumerate, will be sold reasonably, by

6 w. JOHN EDWARDS, & Comp.

To be Sold, a Bargain.

TWO LOTS of LAND in St. Philip's parish, the upper end of Meeting-street. The situation is high and pleasant, and the water excellent. One of the lots contains about 39 feet in front on the above mentioned street, opposite to Mrs. Logan's, and in depth 150 feet. The other lot lies directly back, is 40 feet in front on Hunter's street, nearly opposite to William Moultrie, Esq; and is in depth 75 feet. The purchasers may have credit 'till the 1st of January next, paying interest; but a deduction or discount of 5 per cent. will be made for the CASH. Apply in Charles-Town, to JOHN PARKER.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on North-Edisto Island, about five months ago, a likely young NEGRO WENCH named PHILLIS, but may pass by the name of *Cumber*. She is about 22 years of age, has a large scar on each side of her legs. Whoever will apprehend and deliver her to the subscriber, or to the Warden of the Work House in Charles-Town, shall have THREE POUNDS reward.

Sept. 12, 1768. WILLIAM REMINGTON.

ANDREW LORD,

HAS imported, in the Ship Liberty, Captain Lasley, from Bristol, *and in the last Vessels from* London:

A Compleat Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season; which he will sell very reasonable, at his store on the Bay, lately occupied by Messrs. *David & John Deas*, among which are, Cheshire and double Gloucester cheese, bottled beer and cyder, womens and girls callimance and leather shoes and pumps, mens leather ditto, childrens red morocco ditto, red herrings, pigtail, Oronoko and saffron cut tobacco, cases of crown glass, boxes of ditto 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 12 by 10, sheet lead, a compleat assortment of CUTLERY, nails, shot and bar lead, &c. with many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

To be Sold, at private Sale.

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, in Colleton county, containing 419 acres, bounding to the Northeast by part of Page's land; to the Southeast by part of the said tract, sold and laid out to ——— Dorton; to the Southwest by Cuckold's Creek; to the Northwestward by ——— Cochran's land; and hath such form and marks as doth appear by the plat thereof. Whoever has a mind to purchase the said Plantation, may treat with the subscriber at Stono. A year's credit will be given, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving good security, if required.

BARNABY COCKFIELD.

An ANCHOR of about 600lb.

WITH a small piece of Buoy-Rope to it, but no Cable, appears to have been long under water, has been weighed in the Harbour to the Southward of Mr. Motte's wharf, by the Sloop Little-Anthony, Thomas Forbes master (the stock dropped off in weighing). Whoever can justly claim the same, may have it again, applying to said THOMAS FORBES.

ATKINS & WESTON

HAVE just imported, in the ship Polly & Betsy, Capt. Robert Brewton, from LONDON:

AN Assortment of GOODS proper for the season:——Also by the ship *Live-Oak*, Captain *Lundberry*, from BRISTOL; a choice parcel of white, blue and green PLAINS, duffil blankets, nails, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They expect in less than two months, by the ship *Carolina Packet*, Capt. *White*, from *London*, Two compleat assortments of GOODS, one for each store, so that their good customers may depend on being constantly supplied with FRESH GOODS, and on the most moderate terms, both at their stores in *Charles Town*, and at *Stono*, as usual.——They keep a good supply of RUM, WINE, SUGAR, &c. &c. (6. w.)

Charles-Town, Sept. 1st, 1768

AGREEABLE to the directions *of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled,* "an act to regulate the "PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *six pounds, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *four pounds*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	12	0
Wheaten,	2	10	0
Houshold,	3	8	0

Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	2	8	0
Wheaten,	3	12	0
Houshold,	5	0	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

Mansell, Corbett, & Roberts

HAVE IMPORTED, in the last Vessels from ENGLAND:

WHITE PLAINS, of an extraordinary width and quality, purchased with *Cash* from the manufacturers in *Wales*;—broad cloths, fagathies, silk jeans, japanned tea chests and tea tables, very fashionable in England; very fine Old Red Port, CLARET, ARRACK, smoke jacks, chair harnesses, eight-day clocks, sheathing nails, glass shades, of a fashionable kind, common ditto, straw hats and bonnets, 60 stand of ARMS, with bayonets and belts complete, flock paper, for hanging rooms; AQUABUSADE, excellent for healing wounds or bruises, WARD's MEDICINES, boys velvet and leather jockey caps, taffaties, mantuas, and rich blue and white sattin. 6 w.

JOHN GOTLIEB BALTZ,

BREAD BAKER,

HEREBY calls upon all persons indebted to him, to discharge the same immediately; and all those to whom he is indebted, to bring in their accompts to be examined.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JAMES PINCKERTON, of the Province aforesaid, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of Michael Dorman, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Michael Dorman, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 1st, 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NEWMAN SWALLOW, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon Mesne Process, at the Suit of George Smith and William Scott, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said George Smith and William Scott, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 2d, 1768.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

JOSEPH GREAVES, of the Province aforesaid, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, by Virtue of Two Writs of Capias ad Respondendum, One at the Suit of John and Charles Cogdell, and the other at the Suit of George Sheed, Sims White, and John Stewart, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said John and Charles Cogdell, George Sheed, Sims White, and John Stewart, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen Three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

William Parker, to whom Part of the Petitioner's Estate is mortgaged, is summoned to be, and appear at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to render an Account, upon Oath, of what is really and bona fide due upon the said Mortgage, on Pain of having the same deemed fraudulent.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, July 1st, 1768.

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